

AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS

1-12. (Canceled)

13. (Currently amended) A method for enhancing glucose uptake into warm-blooded animal cells, comprising ~~administration of~~ administering to a warm-blooded animal in need thereof an effective amount of one or more HMG-CoA reductase inhibitor(s) ~~to a warm-blooded animal.~~

14. (Currently amended) A method for enhancing glucose uptake into warm-blooded animal cells in the presence of insulin, comprising ~~administration of~~ administering to a warm-blooded animal in need thereof an effective amount of one or more HMG-CoA reductase inhibitor(s) ~~to a warm-blooded animal.~~

15. (Previously presented) A method according to claim 13 or 14, wherein the HMG-CoA reductase inhibitor is selected from the group consisting of pravastatin, lovastatin, simvastatin, fluvastatin, cerivastatin, atorvastatin, pitavastatin and rosuvastatin.

16. (Original) A method according to claim 13 or 14, wherein the HMG-CoA reductase inhibitor is a water-soluble HMG-CoA reductase inhibitor.

17. (Previously presented) A method according to claim 13 or 14, wherein the HMG-CoA reductase inhibitor is selected from the group consisting of pravastatin and rosuvastatin.

18. (Original) A method according to claim 13 or 14, wherein the HMG-CoA reductase inhibitor is pravastatin.

19. (Currently amended) A method for the treatment of diabetes, hyperglycemia, glucose intolerance, or gestational diabetes mellitus, or the treatment or ~~prevention~~ prophylaxis of diabetes complications (~~including retinopathy, nephropathy, neuropathy, cataract and coronary artery disease~~), in a warm-blooded animal, comprising ~~administration of~~ administering to a

warm-blooded animal in need of such treatment an effective amount of one or more medicament(s) selected from the group consisting of pravastatin, lovastatin, simvastatin, fluvastatin, cerivastatin, atorvastatin, pitavastatin, and rosuvastatin ~~to a warm-blooded animal.~~

20. (Currently amended) A method for the treatment of diabetes, hyperglycemia, glucose intolerance, or gestational diabetes mellitus, or the treatment or ~~prevention~~ prophylaxis of diabetes complications (~~including retinopathy, nephropathy, neuropathy, cataract and coronary artery disease~~) in a warm-blooded animal, caused by insulin resistance syndrome, comprising ~~administration of~~ administering to a warm-blooded animal in need of such treatment an effective amount of one or more medicament(s) selected from the group consisting of pravastatin, lovastatin, simvastatin, fluvastatin, cerivastatin, atorvastatin, pitavastatin, and rosuvastatin ~~to a warm-blooded animal.~~

21. (Currently amended) A method for the treatment of diabetes, hyperglycemia, glucose intolerance, or gestational diabetes mellitus, or the treatment or ~~prevention~~ prophylaxis of diabetes complications (~~including retinopathy, nephropathy, neuropathy, cataract and coronary artery disease~~), in a warm-blooded animal, comprising ~~administration of~~ administering to a warm-blooded animal in need of such treatment an effective amount of one or more water-soluble HMG-CoA reductase inhibitor(s) ~~to a warm-blooded animal.~~

22. (Currently amended) A method for the treatment of diabetes, hyperglycemia, glucose intolerance, or gestational diabetes mellitus, or the treatment or ~~prevention~~ prophylaxis of diabetes complications (~~including retinopathy, nephropathy, neuropathy, cataract and coronary artery disease~~) in a warm-blooded animal, caused by insulin resistance syndrome, comprising ~~administration of~~ administering to a warm-blooded animal in need of such treatment an effective amount of one or more water-soluble HMG-CoA reductase inhibitor(s) ~~to a warm-blooded animal.~~

23. (Previously presented) A method according to claim 21 or 22, wherein the water-soluble HMG-CoA reductase inhibitor is selected from the group consisting of pravastatin and rosuvastatin.

24. (Original) A method according to claim 21 or 22, wherein the water-soluble HMG-CoA reductase inhibitor is pravastatin.

25. (Previously presented) A method according to any one of claims 13, 14, 19, 20, 21, or 22, wherein the warm-blooded animal is a human.

26. (New) A method according to any one of claims 19, 20, 21, or 22, wherein the diabetes complication is retinopathy, nephropathy, neuropathy, cataract disease, or coronary artery disease.

27. (New) A method according to claim 13 or 14, wherein the HMG-CoA reductase inhibitor is selected from the group consisting of pravastatin and rosuvastatin, and wherein the warm-blooded animal is a human.

28. (New) A method according to claim 13 or 14, wherein the HMG-CoA reductase inhibitor is pravastatin, and wherein the warm-blooded animal is a human.

29. (New) A method according to claim 21 or 22, wherein the water-soluble HMG-CoA reductase inhibitor is selected from the group consisting of pravastatin and rosuvastatin, and wherein the warm-blooded animal is a human.

30. (New) A method according to claim 21 or 22, wherein the water-soluble HMG-CoA reductase inhibitor is pravastatin, and wherein the warm-blooded animal is a human.